NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 3, 1888.

SKELETONS MARK HIS PATH.

STANLEY'S CAMP ON THE ARUWIML

EVIDENCES OF LACK OF POOD, SICKNESS AND PIGHTING-MAJOR BARTTELOT'S RELIEF EXPE-

London, July 2.—The steamer Volta has arrived at Liverpool with Congo dispatches to May 27, which give further details concerning the camp on the Aruwimi. The camp was suffering from lack of food and from maladies arising from the surrounding swamps. Reconneitring parties which had advanced along Stanley's route passed quantitles of human bones, which were apparently the remains of victims who had fallen in fights between Stanley's followers and the natives. No celief had been received by the camp from Tippoo

Major Barttelot, believing that Stanley was not more than 500 miles beyond the camp, in the direction of Khartoum, was preparing to strike his tents and push on and join him.

FRANCE AND GERMANY. OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF A FRONTIER INCIDENT-

WILLIAM II. AND ENGLAND. Berlin, July 2.-The "North German Gazette" gives the official version of a French violation of the frontier, which occurred on June 15. Two French officers, it says, belonging to the Paris garrison, crossed the fronther near Villers aux-Bols, and questioned the inhabitants regarding localities and affairs generally. When leaving they said: "You have been much oppressed by the Germans since 1871, but the oppression won't last much longer. We are coming soon to reconquer

our territory. The "North German Gazette," referring to the passport regulations, says: "The absorption of Alsace-Lorraine by Germany was partly a strategic consideration, with a view to the protection of Germany against | a wife and two children and has been exceedingly French invasion. The impression that the Vosges forms the frontier line must be strengthened and made permanent. The passport regulations work in this direction, but they are not sufficient. Further measeres will have to follow if the severance of Alsace-Lorraine from Prance is to be systematically obtained."

The "Recinische-Westphalische Zeitung (Free Con-servative) asserts that it was the Emperor's will that England should not be mentioned in the speech from the throne, and adds: "Something more will be heard of English interference with German affairs. Although the question regarding Dr. Mackenzie's action is al- ELEVEN FRENCH MEMBERS OF THE ORDER COMlowed to slide, the adoption of a similar course will not be followed regarding the documents left by Emperor Frederick and now in England, relating to the negotiations with Prederick while at San Remo, to consent to a regency under his son, the present Emperor."

Dr. Mackenzie, in a letter to Dr. Krause, denies that he said that a regency would have been probable if he had admitted that Emperor Frederick was afflicted with cancer.

Prince Henry, the Emperor's brother, becomes Comwith cancer.

Prince Henry, the Emperor's brother, becomes Commander-in-Chief of the Navy. Admiral Monts, who commanded the ill fated irone at Grosser Kurfurst, will probably be made Chief of the Naval Department.

Herr Herrinth, Under Secretary of State, will succeed Herr Putthamer as Prussian Minister of the Interior.

O'DONNELL AGAINST "THE TIMES." OPENING OF THE LIBEL SUIT FOR 50,000 POUNDS

-NOTABLE PERSONS PRESENT. London, July 2.-The trial of the action of Frank

Hugh O'Donnell against "The London Times," for libel in its articles on "Parnellism and Crime," was begun to-day. The court-room was packed. Lord Chief Justice Coleridge presided. Mr. O'Donnell was represented by Mr. Ruegg, a junior counsel, who is a lear, nervous, billous looking man. Herbert Gladstone, Arthur O'Connor and many other persons of prominence were present. Herbert Gladstone sat by Mr. O'Donnell's side. "The Times" was represented by Sir R E. Webster, the Attorney-General; Sir Henry James, Lumbley Smith and William Graham

Mr. Ruegg in presenting the case for the plaintiff declared that Mr. O'Donnell was not in sympathy with the Irish extremists, but held their methods in detestation. "The Times" had no ground for coupling his name with that party, and the plaintiff there fore claimed £50,000 damages. Mr. Ruegg Mr. Ruegg Mr. Ruegg's voice was not strong and his manner

I speaking was monotonous. The impression created the court did not appear particularly interested.

The first witness called was Henry W. Lucy, the editor of "The Daily News," He said he considered that the references in the articles on "Parnellism and Crime? included Mr. O'Donnell.

which tended to prove that Mr. O'Donnell was present

at National League meetings where violent speeches inciting to murder and arson were made, and against which he uttered no protest.

The Lord Chief Justice ruled that questions concerning Mr. Gladstone's anti-League speeches in Parliament were irrelevant.

MRS. "GORDON BAILLIE" ARRESTED. London, July 2.—The woman known as Mrs. Gordon Baillie, who some menths ago collected various sums of money for the relief of the scotch crofters and applied it to her own use, has been arrested on the charge of fraud and obtaining money under false pretences. woman's real name is said to be Mary Ann Sutherland. She represented herserf as Mrs. Gorden Bailile, a wealthy land-owner of Scotland, and a descendant of the great Earl of Moray.

A CANADIAN HOLIDAY.

Toronto, Ont., July 2 .- Yesterday being the twentyfirst anniversary of the confederation of the Canadian Provinces, to-day is being observed throughout the

Chicago, July 2 .- A dispatch from Winnipeg says: "The Free Press," in its article on the twenty-first aniversary of confederation, comes out strongly for Cana-

MR. VILLARD ENTERTAINED BY ROYALTY. Munich, July 2.-Mr. Henry Villard dined in the Palace to-day on the invitation of Prince Luitpold, the Aegent of Bavaria. The Prince thanked Mr. Villard for the establishments founded by him in the Palatinate.

PANAMA CANAL SHARES FALLING. Paris, July 2.-There was a fall of fifteen francs in Panama Canal shares to-day.

A BONAPARTIST ELECTED. Paris, July 2.-The second ballot in the election to fill a vacancy in the Chamber of Deputies for the Department of the Charente was taken yesterday and resulted in the return of M. Saginn, Bonapartist.

MR. O'ERIEN'S CASE TO BE HEARD AGAIN. Dublin, July 2 .- The Court of Exchequer has ordered the magistracy of Loughrea to rehear the case of William O'Brien in order to determine the question of the legality of his sentence. The Municipal Council has nominated Mr. Sexton for re-election as Lord Mayor in 1889.

Dublin, July 2.—Eviction notices have been served on thirty tenants on the Vandeleur estate, in County

HORSE AND DOG FIGHTING TO THE DEATH. Detroit, Mich., July 2.-8. Keiter, of this city, recently imported an English bull dog warranted never to open its jaws when once they had closed on an enemy. Keiter was proud of his purchase and exhibited it frequently to a select circle of friends Recently the dog was given a corner in the stable where Mr. Kelter also kept a fast pacing horse. Yesterday Keiter locked the two animals in the barn and went away on an excursion. When he returned and opened the barn door in the evening he was horrified to find the horse on the floor nearly dead, while hanging to its under jaw, from which the flesh had been forn, leaving the bone almost bare, was the bull dog, alive but badly bruised. Mr. Keiter called in his fitends and at once set to work relieving the horse of his terrible antagonist. The dog was choked zicked, pounded, burned with hot Irons; a wedge was Griven into his jaws; but all to no purpose. Finally on axe was procured and the dog's head chopped off. Then it was difficult to loosen the grip. The horse will probably die. His skin was forn from his body in many places where the dog had evidently tried to fasten his teeth and he was scarred from head to foot. The dog had evidently had one hold on the burse's breast, for there a large piece of flesh was torn out. Probably the dog after breaking his rope had wandered into the pacer's still and coming too near his heels had been bleked. He retailated with his teeth and the fight began. There was hardly a whole hone left in the dog's body and the horse will not be good for anything if he lives. DAMAGES FOR LOST AFFECTIONS. A SUIT BY RUTHERFORD TROWBRIDGE.

IONATHAN INGERSOLL CHARGED WITH ALIENATING ALICE ANDERSON TROWBRIDGE FROM HER

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

New-Haven, Conn., July 2.-A great surprise was fels here to-day when it became known that the property of Jonathan Ingersoll, clerk of the Superior Court of New-Haven County, had been attached in a suit for \$25,000, brought by Rutherford Trowbridge, a partner in the firm of T. R. Trowbridge's Sons, West India merchants, who have offices in this city and New-York. On October 5, 1882, Mr. Trowbridge married Alice Anderson, the only daughter of John C. in this city. The allegations contained in the writ

The said Jonathan Ingersell, wrongfully contriving and intending to aggrieve and injure the plaintiff and to deprive him of the company, comfort and fellowship of Allee A., and well knowing her to be a wife, on or about August 1, 1886, and from thence daily to the present time, mali-ciously and injuriously enticed, instigated and persuaded Mrs. Trowbridge to withdraw her affections from the plaintiff and bestow them upon said Ingersoil, by means of ar presents and allurements, and a secret correspondence and frequent stolen interviews at various places, including the residence of the plaintiff. Although the plaintiff long since forbede the defendant to enter his house and also forbade his wife to hold communication with Ingersoll. would put himself in communication with Mrs. Trowbridge.

The arts and plans of the defendant were so skilfully contrived and secretly practised and carried on that the depth and wickedness of his acts and doings in this behalf have but just been revealed to the plaintiff and he has been obliged to leave his home, which has been broken up and ruined by Ingersoll.

Nothing that has recently occurred has caused such a profound sensation in this city. Mr. Incersoll has a wife and two children and has been exceedingly popular. He is a nephew of ex-Governor Ingersoll, and is a direct descendant of the illustrious family of Ingersolls that have had so much to do with Connecticut affairs for the last century. Mr. Trowbridge's family is recognized as being one of the most worthy families in the State, and this is the first trouble that has fallen upon one of their members. He left his wife yesterday, and with his little daughter has gone to live with his mother. Ingersoll and his family left town on Saturday, and it is said that they have gone to Europe.

IMPRISONED URSULINE NUNS.

PLAINING OF BISHOP PHELAN.

Pittsburg, July 2 (Special).-Eleven French nuns are virtually held prisoners in the Ursuline Convent in this city and an interesting fight for control of the institution is in progress. Both the Pope and the county courts have been appealed to. The Ursuline Convent is in the pretty suburb of Oakland, and the buildings and grounds are probably worth \$250,000, all of which was accumulated by the founders of the instituties. They are French nuns, who came from their native land seventeen years ago. They were all highly educated and some were numbers of the One is related to the ex-Empress Eugenie and another knew the Empress when both were children. At their academy the daughters of many wealthy Pittsburg families, both Protestant and Catholic, have been educated. Several months ago Bishop Phelan deposed the French Superior, Mother Marie Alphonse, and in her stead placed Mothe Gertrude, who is a native of Ireland. A lady journalist managed to get an interview with the deposed Mother Superior to-day. She said: "There are twenty-two sisters in this convent, eleven lay and the same number of choir sisters. The former are the uneducated, who perform all manual labor, while the latter are the educated and are the teachers France are the choir sisters. We have been deprived of our classes and are virtually prisuners. our meals sent to us, and that is about the only constitution of the convent, which provides that when a change in authority is desired, a new Mother Super for shall be elected by a vote of the nuns. No elec-tion was held and the eleven lay sisters cling to Mother Gertrude. Bishop Phelan is not a friend of mine and I can think of no reason for his antipathy unless it is because I am a French woman."

A YOUNG "FIREBUG" AND JAIL BREAKER

A CLUB OF BOY INCENDIARIES TERRORIZE A TOWN -ESCAPE OF THEIR LEADER.

The village of Hempstead, L. I., is in a state of exeftement over a number of incendiary fires that have disclosure that there is a number of juvenile firebugs At this juncture Mr. Parnell entered the court-room banded together for the purpose of burning some and took a seat between T. P. O'Connor and Philip twenty buildings which they have selected. On Saturday two of the leaders were arrested and locked On cross-examination Mr. Lucy gave testimony up in fall at the town hall. The two leaders arrested were William Kane, age fourteen years, a son of a respectable shoemaker of the village, and Elbert Bennett, eleven years old, son of a music Daniel, fifteen years old, organized a club, as the youngsters called it. The nightly rendezvous underneath an old skating rink. At one of their meetings they decided to set fire to sixteen buildings in the village at one time.

In May the barn of Peter Gildersleeve, near the villace, was set on the and burned to the ground with the live stock. The total loss amounted to over \$5,000. The cause of the fire was unknown, but it was supposed that young Kane knew something about After this fire the boys planned to burn two buildings each night. Last Wednesday they started a fire in the school house, but fortunately the flames the same night the barn of Treadwell T. Eldert was discovered on fire, and the flames were extinguished before the barn was totally consumed. Last Thurs day night things came to a climax when the old skating rink was set on fire and burned to the ground. The flames spread to the house adjoining, which was also The total loss of this conflagration will

be over \$5,000. These fires caused the people of Hempstead to be considerably alarmed, and a committee was appeinted to investigate into the extensive incendiarism. Susticton pointed to Kane as the leader, and when Bennett was arrested he made a clear statement against Kane, but would not say anything about the other a couple of hours' imprisonment made his escape. The investigation was to take place yesterday, when Willie Kane was to have an examination before Justice Clowes, had he not escaped from the jall. Young Bennett was held as a witness against Kane and was

admitted to bail, and his bond fixed at \$1,000. The escape of Kane from the prison occurred this way : Kane took a beach that was standing in the corridor, and placing a chair on it, stood upon it and sounded the walt. Finding that it would take but little work to break through, he took a piece of a broom handle that was in the room and, cutting le to a print, he dug a hole in the ceiling large enough to admit his body. He then stopped upon the sill of the door and drew himself up through the hole. He walked across the top of the cells until he reached the transom windows which have long cords running to the floor of the meeting room below. Grasping the rope attached to one of the windows, he lowered himself to the floor, and corening a window he jumped rope attached to one of the windows, he lowered mis-self to the floor, and epecing a window he jumped out. When the little fellow jumped from the window he was seen by an officer and at least half a dozen men who started after him. He was a swift runner, and outran his pursuers. He led them a chase through alleys and barns to the cemetery where he hid in the long grass. When he found that the offi-cer was after him in the cemetery he climbed over the fence and that was the last seen of him.

COST OF THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION. Chicago, July 2.—The total cost of the Republican National Convention, it was ascertained to-day, is subscribed. The three largest items of expense were \$7,000 to the Auditorium Association for hall rent \$2,700 for electric lighting and \$5,000 for entertaining the members of the National Committee

WAS IT SUICIDE OR ACCIDENT!

Lockport, N. Y., July 2 (Special).—The coroner's jury on the death of S. K. Babasinian, the Chicago merthant who was killed on June 27 at the Newfane station bridge by falling from the train, have discovered certain facts which point to the theory of suicide. On Babasin ian were found certain letters to women in different cities, whom he had never seen, but with whom he had a correspondence. To one of these on the day he left Chicago he sent an accident insurance policy for 83,000, payable to her. She is Miss Pertha Behman, of Woodbury, N. Y. Upon being telegraphed to Miss Behman sent back for a full description of Babasinian and will claim the money. The man was born in Armenia, Turkey, and was thirty-two years old. He

RAILROAD INTERESTS.

STILL CHANGING RATES IN CHICAGO.

REDUCTION ON DRESSED BEEF - NEW DIFFEREN-TIALS OF THE CANADIAN PACIFIC. dropped from 30 1-2 to 26 1-2 cents to New-York and Boston, all the roads meeting the reduction of the Erie and its immediate Western connection, the Chicago and Atlantic. The Pennsylvania also reduced the rate on cattle from 16 1-2 to 14 1-2 cents to seaboard points. The 10-cent reduction on butter and eggs, as announced Saturday, went into effect on all the lines, and in addition to this the rate on cheese was cut 10 cents to 40 cents per hundred pounds. A reduction of 5 cents on agricultural implements was put in force, making 25 cents the basis of the rate on that class of

gaged in the task of revising its classifications. The new differential rates that have been granted to the

new differential rates that have been granted to the Canadian Pacific are as follows on east-bound freight:

To Chicago and Milwaukee—First class, 24 cents; second, 19; third, 16; fourth, 15; fifth, 13; skxth, 13; seventh, 10; eighth, 9; winth, 7.

To New-York and common points—First class, 25 cents; second, 30; third, 25; fourth, 20; fifth, 15; skxth, 16; seventh, 12; eighth, 10; mith, 71; 2. These new differentials granted to the Canadian Pacific are from 15 to 30 per cent lower than those formerly in effect, and under which the line claimed to be working at a loss.

THE DIVIDEND IN ATCHISON. Boston, July 2 (Special).—Speaking of the Atchison system "The Journal" says: "In reference to the dividend to be declared to-morrow, it is probable that the directors will act in accordance with their views of the outcome of the last half year. If the prospect for the next six months is as brilliant as friends of the road claim, there will be no hesitation in declaring 1 1-2 per cent for the quarter."

"The News" says: "There is little question but that the Atchison dividend to be declared to-morrow will be 1 1-2 per cent. The company has paid only one dividend from this year's earnings, the February dividend of 1 3-4 per cent being a charge that appeared in the annual report for 1887. While the Chicago extension is already earning between \$250,000 and \$300,000 per month, its capabilities are seen and the earnings next month will probably be between \$400,000 and \$500,000."

ISSUE OF THE NEW READING SECURITIES. Philadelphia, July 2 (Special).-At the Reading Railroad office to-day it was stated that President Corbin would during the present week make known dates on which the new Reading securities will be issued. The income bonds and convertible adjustment scrip, it is said, will be called in first, then the other junior securities, and, last of all, the stock. A week or more will be allowed for the exchange of each class of securities. It was originally intended to exchange the stock first, but this has been decided otherwise. All the books and blank forms necessary for recording the exchanges have been prepared. The old securities will all be exchanged at the Reading office, except the general mortgage bonds, with which the company has nothing to do, having sold the whole block to the Drexel-Brown syndicate. The new general mortgage and third preference bonds, to be given the holders of schuylldil Navigation and other leased line securities, will be delivered

RACE TRAINS ON THE PENNSYLVANIA ROAD. In order to accommodate visitors to the races at Monmouth Park the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will run special trains direct to the race-track to-morrow, leaving Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. stations at 11 a. m., 12 noon and 1 p. m. Returning, trains will leave the track, the first at 5:30 p. m., and others at the conclusion of the races. On every Tuesday and Thursday during July and August the special trains will leave these stations at 11:30 a. m. and 12:50 p. m., and on Saturdays at 11:30 a. m., 12:50 p. m. and 1 p. m. Returning, trains will leave at close of races, with an extra on Saturdays at 5:50 p. m.

WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON'I BONDED DEET. Philadelphia, July 2 (Special).-- A special meeting of the stockholders of the Wilkesbarre and Scranter Railway Company was held here to day, to take action on the approval of the proposed increase of the bunded indebteiness of the company by the creation of a lond of \$500,000, secured by mortgage. The stock bond of \$500,000, secured by mortgage. The sto-holders decided to approve the action of the board.

IRON FIRMS YIELDING TO THE WORKMEN. ELEVEN MILLS IN THE WEST TO OPEN WITH THE AMALGAMATED SCALE.

Pittsburg, July 2 (Special).-Eleven firms have signed the new wage scale, as prepared by the Amalgamated ociation of Iron and Steel Workers. They are the Apollo Iron and Steel Company, of Apollo, Penn. Aurora Iron and Steel Company, of Aurora, Ind.; Maumee Company, of Toledo; Mingo Junction, Ohio, Iron and Steel Company; Howard Hardware Company, of Cleveland; Akron, Ohlo, Iron Company; Lookout Mills, of Chattanooga, Tenn.; the two firms of Findlay, Ohio, and Oliver Brothers & Phillips, of this city. The manufacturers, however, still claim that their position has not been weakened. Secretary Joseph D. Weeks, of the Western Iron Associa-

"The Cleveland Hardware Company is a small establishment. It has no pudeling furnaces, and only one train of rolls. Officer Brothers & Phillips were xpected to sign, on condition of the extension granted

by their creditors." The Association has appointed a committee of four manufacturers to attend to its interests. An inscale by Oliver Brothers & Phillips. Suspecting that they contemplated such a step, President A. Keating, of the Manufacturers' Association hung around the office all day Saturday, and endeavored to pursuade the firm to hold out. Late on saturday night, Mr. Keating was called by telephone and the anjwer came that he had gone to bed. Five minutes later a member of the firm of Oliver Brothers & Phillips found his way to the headquariers of the Amalgamated Association, and signed the scale.

To the above list must be added Carnegie Bros. & Co., who signed the Amalgamated Sacciation, and signed the scale. To the above list must be added Carnegie Bros. & Co., who signed the Amalgamated Sack to-day. Carnegie, Phipps & Co. will sign it to-morrow or the day after. The former firm controls the mills at Twenty winth and Thirty-third six, and the latter runs the Homestead Works. The scale for the first two mills was signed by John Walker, a partner of the firm. He explained that he would sign the Homestead scale in a few days. The Twenty-ninth and Thirty-third-st. mills will start up on Thursday. The scale has also been signed by the Republic Iron Werks of this city.

EFFECT OF THE STRIKE IN THIS CITY. The prospect of a big strike on the part of the employes in the iron mills in Pittsburg and other Western cities has created a feeling of general interest among

the iron founders in this city, many of whom were seen vesterday by a Tribune reporter. Frank D. Beekman-st., stated that the proposed lockout does not affect the pig iron market at all; it is the bar iron trade which it will most seriously interfere with. "Should the lockout occur, what will be the effect in this city, for example !" he was asked.

"Well," replied Mr. Moffat, "I really do not believe that we are going to be very much inconvenienced, for the simple reason that business in that particular branch of the industry now is very dull. As to the mill owners, they could not be favored with a better time to fight a strike with less injurious effects to themselves. because July and August are the two dullest months

W. L. Rockway, of the Columbia Rolling Mill Company, No. 132 Nassau-st., said that if the strike went on and continued for any length of time, it would sim-ply have the effect of opening up a large field in that particular branch of industry for the foreign manufact-

DYING FROM HIS LONG FAST.

Milwaukee, July 2 .- A dispatch from Racine, Wis., to The Evening Wisconsin," says: "John Zachar, the young farmer who has lived forty-four days without

BURGLARS DO SERIOUS DAMAGE WITH POWDER On Sunday morning the safe of the Housatonic Ice Company, in Bridgeport, was blown open with powder applied by burgiars. The building, a wooden structure, centaining the safe was shattered to atoms. To thieves escaped without booty, and are still at large.

SNOW AND ICE IN A MASSACHUSETTS TOWN. Boston, July 2 (Special).- A dispatch from Marloro, Mass., says that there was snowballing on the main street in this town this forenoon. This is one of the results of the hallstorm of Saturday night. The hall fell like leaden balls, and most of the hailstones were as large as walnuts. In ten minutes the ground was covered to a depth of two inches. The hall froze when it fell, and the streets were in a glare of ice, which had to be shovelled from the sidewalls. During the storm neither man nor beast could remain out of doors without intense suffering.

had been in this country two years and was at the BLUE AND GRAY TOGETHER. TWO THOUSAND CONFEDERATE VETERANS

AT GETTYSBURG.

THEY WERE THE GUESTS OF THE BOYS IN BLUE-SPEECHES BY GENERAL SICKLES, GENERAL GORDON AND OTHERS-THIRTY THOUSAND PROPLE AT THE REUNION.

[EY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBENE.] Gettysburg, Penn., July 2.-The fever point of the enthusiasm which will make this battle celebration a notable patriotic memory. was reached this afternoon when the veterans of the Blue and the Gray met as hosts and guests on grassy slopes of the National Cemetery, and the chosen orators on both sides told in glowing phrases amid a din of cheers how the hate and rancor of a quarter of a century ago had vanished and the North and the South could again clasp hands under one fing in hearty fellowship and peace. Politics had no part in this fraternal demonstration, nor the sentimentality that would hide the vital issues of the war under an affectation of complete forgetfulness. The feeling on all sides was one of frank cordiality, of soldierly welcome, of genuing satisfaction that the war had ended twenty-three years ago, as it did, and that the gallant survivors of both armies could stroll about as friends on the field that their bravery and steadfastness had made famous. Preparations for this friendly meeting had been on foot for two days, and the vast crowd filled the broad open space in front of the cemetery rostrum even far beyond the reach of any speaker's voice. The heartiness and unanimity of the applause, the perfect good order and good nature of the assemblage, all bore witness to the prevailing spirit of the day. Every time the blue and gray appeared entwined the colors were greeted with a cheer? "Dixle Land" and "Yankee Doodle" were the melodies the listeners demanded. A "Yank" and a " Johnny" arm in arm set all the crowd applaud-

Twenty thousand people tried to push their way into the pretty cemetery. Ten thousand more hung around the granite walls which fence in its close-shaven lawns and long glistening lines of whitish head-stones. They could not see the ceremonies or hear the speeches, but there they stood, patient and enthusiastic, waiting only for the roll of applause from within to break into a rousing cheer of their own. The people inside were rewarded with many touching scenes and much stirring oratory. On a platform crowded with many illustrious soldiers and civilians, General Sickles presided and made two or three of his customary elever speeches. Governor Gordon, of Georgia, made the speech for the veterans of Northern Virginia, and Governor Beaver, of Pennsylvania, the speech for the Army of the Potomac, both in phrases which drew the hearts of the old soldiers to their mouths and moistened their cheeks.

The exercises at the cemetery were preceded by the general meeting of the Society of the Army of the Potemac in the Gettysburg Rink. After the routine business, the Potomae veterans formed in line with the Confederate soldiers for the parade to the cemetery. The regular cavalry, infantry and artillery were put at the head of the column, about 400 strong. Then came the 9th New-York Regiment, Colonel Seward commanding, 500 strong, acting as escort to the veterans. The New-Jersey militia were next, under Governor Green and staff. Behind came bands without number, Grand Army posts, camps of the Sons of Veterans, and miscellaneous organizations of all distinguishable by their gray coats and gray felt hats, with the letters "C. V." on the front of the crown. There were probably 2,000 of them on hand, nearly all tall, lank, swarthy Virginians from the western and southwestern part of that

Once in the cemetery, the rank and file of the mounted the rostrum. Besides the more well-known men: General Longstreet, General Slocum, Generals J. B. Carr. Richardson, Robinson, Nugent, Graham, Tremain and Barnum, of New-York; ex-Senator Warner Miller, ex-Gov. ernor Hartranft, of Pennsylvania; Generals Berdan, Fairchild, and Greene, General Rea, the commander in chief of the Grand Army of the Republic: Colonel Batchelder, of Boston; General Grant, of Vermont; General S. Wylie Craw-Smith and Holbrook, of Vermont; General Rosecrans, Governor Ormsbee, of Vermont; the Rev. Dr. Twitchell, of Hartford: Colonel Parsons. of Virginia; General Hooker, of Mississippi; George William Curtis, Orlando B. Potter, General George H. Sharpe, George Parsons Lathrop, and ex-Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania.

THE OPENING SPEECH BY GENERAL SICKLES. General John C. Robinson called the vast assemblage to order and introduced General Sickles as the presiding officer. He called on the Rev Dr. Twitchell for a prayer and then read from the type-written sheets a signally appro-priate and striking speech. He was applauded throughout and when at the end be called on the veterans of both armies to unite in a pledge to the perpetuity of the Nation and the defence of the flag, there was a sounding chorus of ayes, then a burst of cheering in which the harp note of the " Rebel yell" rang out even above the Yankee "hip, hip, hurrah." Here is what General Sickies said:

This assemblage marks an epoch. You are survivers of two great armies. You and your comrades fought here the decisive battle of a long and terrible civil war. Twenty-five years have passed, and now the combatants of 1863 come together again on your old field of battle to unite in piedges of love and devetion to one Constitu-tion, one Union and one flag. To-day there are no victors, no vanquished. As Americans, we may all claim a common share in the glories of this battlefield, memorable for so many brilliant feats of arms. No stain rests on the colors of any battallon, battery or troop, that contended here for victory. Gallant Buford, who began the hattle, and brave Pickett, who closed the struggle, fitly represent the intrepld hosts that for three days rivalled each other in titles to martial renown. Among the hundreds of memorial structures on this field, there is not one hearing an insertption that wounds the susceptibili-ties of an honorable and gallant foe. This meeting is a historical event. We dedicate here on this battleid to-day an after sacred to peace and tranquillity and ion. We sow the sew the seeds of friendship between ommunities and States and populations once hostile and now reconciled. We all share in the rich barvest reaped by the whole country, North and South, East and West, from the new America born on this battle-field, when the Republic consecrated her institutions to liberty and jus-

But our civil war was not a conspiracy against a ruler; was not the plot of a soldier to oust a rival from power; it we not a pronunciamento. The conflict of 'dl.5 was a wer of institutions and systems and policies. It was a revolution, ranking in importance with the French Revolution of the eighteenth century and with the English Revotion of the seventeenth, universal in the beneficent is fluence upon the destinies of this county and inffaceable in the footprints it made in the path of our National progress The memories of such a war are as indestructible as our civili-zation. The names of Lincoln and Lee and Grant and ration. The names of Lincoln and Lee and Grant and Jackson can never be effaced from our annals. The valor and fortitude and achievements of both armies, never surpassed in any age, demand a record in American history, and now that time and thought, common sense and common interests have softened all the animosities of war, we may bury them forever, whilst we cherish and perpetuate as Americans the lamortal heritage of honor belonging to a Republic that became imperishable when it became free. the vitality of republican institutions. It illustrated the martial spirit and resources and genies of the American soldier and sailor. It was a war in which sentiments and ideas dominated interests. The lavish sacrifices of blood and treasure, the unyielding tenacity of the combatants, the constance, the unyielding tenacity of the combatants, the constance and firmness of the people of both sides, men and women, cld and young, rich and poor, signall, at the great conflict as the heroic age of the Republic.

We now see that the obstinacy of the war on both sides compelled a settlement of all the elements of disjunction between the North and the South. An earlier

peace might have been a more truce to be followed by recurring hostilities. We fought until the furnace of war melted all our discords ness and to share the blessings bestowed by Providence ness and to share the blessings bestowed by Proviounce upon our country, and the compensation for countress sortifies made to establish on a just and firm foundation a government of the people, by the people, and for the people. For myself, I rejoice that I am here to-day to meet so many comrades and so many foes, and to unite with all of you in pledges of friendship and fraternity. And now I ask you, one and all, the survivors of tha Riue and the Gray, to allim with one voice our unanimous resolve to maintain our Union, preserve our institutions, ve to maintain our Union, preserve our institut

GENERAL GORDON FOR THE MEN OF THE SOUTH Governor Gordon, of Georgia, was the next speaker. He is a six-footer, with strong features, a deep ringing voice and a commanding air. No words could have been more graceful and impressive those in which he praised his Northern focs, or more sincere than those in which he pledged the hearts and hands of his comrades to the Union as it now stands. When he said that the South as well as the North consecrated the field of Gettysburg to the integrity and indissolubility of the States, the wildest enthusiasm broke loose. Staid old veterans on the rostrum stood up to swing their hats in the air and the rank and file on the lawn made the tattered remnants of old army banners shake dangerously upon their time-worn

In his last sentences Governor Gordon had introduced Governor Beaver, of Pennsylvania, who made his way on crutches to the platform rail, and waiting for the band to stop playing "Hail to the Chief," delivered a carefully prepared address of welcome, more elaborate and less taking than his impromptu speeches, General C. E. Hooker and General Slocum were next called on. By this time the veterans had gotten nearly enough speech-making at one dese, and the gathering broke up, the soldiers on both sides meeting again in the evening around a hundred different camplifres, where stories and reminiscences were the order of the night.

To-morrow will be the last day of the reunion. George William Curtis will make the oration in the afternoon and George Parsons Lathrop will read the poem. In his last sentences Governor Gordon had in-

THE NEW-YORK MEMORIALS DEDICATED. MONUMENTS UNVEILED BY THE EXCELSIOR AND THE IRISH BRIGADES AND MANY REGIMENTAL

SOCIETIES. Gettysburg, July 2 (Special).-This has been New-York's day on the battlefield, the greater number of the monuments built by the State in memory of the troops she lost here being dedicated with many touching and impressive ceremonies. A few, notably the 9th Militia's graceful shaft on the scene of the first day's fight, had been unveiled yesterday. But most of the New-York regiments fought under Sickles in the bloody struggle through the Peach Orchard and the Wheat Field twenty-five years ago this afternoon, and the rest naturally yielded to the majority in the choice of July 2 as the anniversary day. There were no general exercises, however, each command hold-ing a service of its own about the granite or marble shafts and tablets which now dot the slopes west of Little Round Top almost as thickly as the hillside at Greenwood. General Sickles was on the field all day with the various regiments of his old command and many other New-York veterans, Generals Slocum,

to build a pentagonal Doric temple resting on five pillars, each pillar representing a command and bearknown galiantry and sacrifices. The pillars will be of polished Labrador granite, with spar in blue and of General Sickles. The officers of the brigade association are General Sickles himself, Generals Tremain, Graham and Taylor and Colonel Daniel Mahone. Its chaplains are the Rev. Dr. C. H. A. Buckley and the Rev. Charles Twitchell, the well-known Hartford preacher. Mr. Twitchell made the oration to-day at the dedication of the monument, only the base of which has been yet put down. Dr. Buckley read a martial was called on and made a stirring impromptu address. He talked of the great deeds of the brigade, with veterans took their places on the lawn and the which his own fame was so largely bound up, and detwenty-seven years ago in New-York City. About 200 veterans and members of the New-York City marched out to the site of the monument.

The Irish Brigade, composed of the 63d, 69th and 88th New-York Volunteers, followed the example of the Excelsior Erigade is spending their money jointly on a beautiful memorial, in the shape of a Celtie Cross. The Harp of Ireland is cut on the upper arm of the cross and the roster of the three regiments in old script letters fills up the spaces of the main piece. A dog cut in the stone lies at the foot of the cross. The whole piece is about twenty feet high and makes a stately and graceful memorial. The Irish Br is General Meagher's old command. Generals Robert Wingert and Dennis F. Burke spoke at the haveiling. vised chapel. Over a hundred veterans took part in the exercises. The New-York poets, Collins and Geoghegan, read odes. These two New-York brigades fought on the extreme left of the Union line.

Over on the right at Culp's Hill, the regiments of

Over on the right at Culp's Hill, the regiments of Slocum's Corps unveiled at the same time other stakingly tasteful and appr plate me nortals. The figure of an infantryman firing from behind a breastwork of an infantryman firing from behind a breastwork General Slocum and General Greene made the figure of an infantryman firing from behind a breastwork General Slocum and General Greene made the speech and Colonel Hewes read a poem. The two regiments then marched with others of the 12th Corps to the reunion at Culp's Hill, at which General Slocum and the state of the 12th Corps to the reunion at Culp's Hill, at which General Slocum and the state of the 12th Corps to the reunion at Culp's Hill, at which General Slocum and the state of the state of monuments dedicated cannot be attempted here. The 9th New-York Cavalry put up a pretty place of granite with a cavalryman cut in basteliof on the side on the state of the cavalry charge on the first day under Buford. Colonel Bentley, of Chicago, made the speech. This regiment was recruited in Chantauouu, Cattaraugus, Vyonting, Reusee Lar. Washington, St. Lawrence and Chicago, the commands from Northern No. 1st. New-York, Light Artiflery. Captain unveiling and G. S. Conger, of Gouverneur, read a poem. The 8th New-York, Light Artiflery. Captain unveiling and G. S. Conger, and the oration at meveling and G. S. Conger, of Gouverneur, read a poem. The 8th New-York Light Artiflery. Captain unveiling and G. S. Conger, and the oration at meveling and G. S. Conger, and the oration at meveling and G. S. Conger, and the oration at meveling and G. S. Conger, and the oration at meveling and G. S. Conger, and the oration at meveling and G. S. Conger, and the oration at a poem. The 8th New-York Light Artiflery. Captain unveiling and G. S. Conger, and the oration at mountenest to law the state of the Veterans Association (Artiflery and Captain from Captain Greenest Merchanics) and the oration at the state of the Veteran Association in blue costs, and a strong delegation from Mansfeld P

SCOTT'S MOVEMENT TO DEFEAT RANDALL.

Philadelphia, July 2 (Special).-The report that Randall for renomination is much talked about by the Scott adherents at the Americus and other Demotratic clubs here, and it is not doubted that such a move will be made. On the other hand, a leading Democratic politician said this evening that the politicians who desire Mr. Randall's defeat had better be careful, "They will hurt our cause more than they will harm Mr. Randall. He has been of too much value to the party to set him uside." Randall was at Guy's Hotel to-day, where he was called upon by a number of personal and political friends. He is not in good health, though his condition, he says, has greatly improved during the the purpose of consulting with his physician. Mr. Randall is reticent as to questions of a political

PRICE THREE CENTS.

MR. MORTON GREETED.

HIS OFFICE CROWDED WITH FRIENDS. A PLEASANT RESPONSE TO THE HEARTY RECEPTION

AT POUGHREEPSIE. Levi P. Morton, the candidate for the Vice-Presidency of the United States, came down from his country house at Rhinebeck yesterday and spent the afternoon at his offices in Nassau-st. Only a few people knew that he was coming, but

the news of his arrival spread rapidly, and in a short time after he came-about 1 o'clock-his private office was filled with a crowd of business acquaintances and friends. They congratulated him warmly and assured him of their heartiest support and their utmost confidence in the success of the ticket. Mr. Morton, who was in the best of health and

spirits, received all the complimentary speeches with becoming modesty, but refrained from making any formal address in reply, except to express his thanks for the kindly wishes and his satisfaction at the political situation, which, he thinks, is daily becoming more favorable to the Republican ticket. Later in the afternoon General Washburn, Mr. Lowery and Mr. Langdon, of the delegation that represented Minnesota in the Chicago Convention, called in company with Mr. Kilburn and Mr. Hartwell, of the California delegation. General Washburn assured Mr. Morton that Minnesota would give him her old-time majority, despite all the efforts that

eld-time majority, despite all the efforts that have been made to lead the people of that State after Free-Trade idels. The Pacific Coast would be found true to its Republican principles, Mr. Kilburn declared, as it is abundantly satisfied with the candidates named at Chicago.

The train that brought Mr. Morton to the city passed through Poughtkeepsie about 10 o'clock in the morning. A great crowd of people was at the station. As the cars stopped, a rush was made toward Mr. Morton's coach. He was cordially greeted by every one, and, in response to numerous cails for a speech, stepped out on the platform and made a few remarks that were well received. Here is what he said:

Fellow Clitzens: You have taken me quite by surprise.

Fellow Citizens: You have taken me quite by surprise.

A few days ago I received a telegram from one of your
citizens asking when I intended to go to New-York. I
gave him the desired information, and the result, I infer. is this demonstration. I accept it as an expression of your approval of the work done by the Chicago Convention in selecting a representative of Dutchess County for one of the standard-bearers of the party in the approaching campaign. It was not my good fortune to first see it as the birthplace of the mother of my children.

I noticed a day or two since that a friend of the genthe National ticket wrote him a letter, saying, " Don's (Laughter.) I hope you will allow me to my friends, most heartily for the warm welcome you have extended to a new resident of Dutchess County, and now I will continue my journey to New-York. (A voice, " We

There was great cheering as the train moved away. A number of friends had collected at the Nugent, Carr, Richardson, Barnum and Graham among them, took part in the several dedicatory ceremonies.

Perhaps the most conspicuous of the New-York memorials will be that of the Excelsior Brigade, made up of the 70th, 71st, 72d, 73d and 74th New-York Volunteers. These five regiments have joined forces to build a pretiagonal large tenula regime of the second to the committee appointed to inform him officially of his nomination. They will probably call on him to-morrow or Thursday.

THE CAMPAIGN IN INDIANA.

HEADQUARTERS OPENED BY THE REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE. Indianapolis, July 2 (Special).—The Republican State Committee opened its headquarters to the public to-day and the only thing left to put the campaign in full headway in Indiana is the nomination of the Republican State ticket. That will not be done, however, until August 8, as the State Committee several weeks ago decided that the public should not be worried with the campaign any more than might be avoidable,, not entirely on account of merciful consideration for the public, but more as a matter of what at the time seemed good policy. The all pervading and overwheiming enthusiasm aroused by Harrison's nomination, however, has, like a tidal wave, swept away the short campaign theory and the committee finds that it clared that no braver, more patriotic soldiers had cannot possibly defer the beginning of active work

This unexpected condition of affairs began to develop about the middle of last week and to-day Chairman Huston came to the city to put the party ma chine into operation. He found a large number of scently accumulated letters awaiting him, nearly all of them of a character indicating that the Republicans of the State are ready to begin work and they want information about what to do. The party is already pretty well organized in Indiana and about the only work that is necessary for the committee to do, Mr Huston says, is to keep up the correspondence with

the workers and send out campaign literature. "The county committees," he said, "have all been selected and have been ready for work since early in the spring. Besides the committees we have in In diana 200 Lincoln Leagues, which have been organized during the last two years for campaign work, and in addition there are many farmers' clubs in the State through which we are circulating literature. We are in communication with a working force of about 11,000 persons through whom documents enlightening the voter on the issues of the campaign will be freely

Morton. The letter is as follows:

Dear Sir: As honestly as I regretted at the time that during the campaign of 1884. I could not be with you, just as sincerely am I anxious to do whatever I can in this campaign, as far as my time will permit. Allow me to congratulate you and to express my hearty appreciation of the great and good work you did for the American people at Chicago. My services are at the disposal of the Republican party, to matter whether our chances to win are good or doubtful. If the latter, I shall work the harder. Most respectfully.

ALFRED DOLGE.

LADIES CONGRATULATING MRS. HARRISON. Indianapolis, July 2 (Special) -This has been ladies' day at the home of General Harrison. No delegations or visiting politicians had appointments to call and the

JOHN SHERMAN WILL BE IN THE CAMPAIGN. Indianapolis, July 2 (Special).—Among the letters that were received by General Harrison to-day was one that were received by General Harrison to-day was one from John Sherman, of Ohio. General Harrison refused to permit its publication, but said that it expressed the kindliest feeling toward himself and gave assurance of hearty support, but coupled with it were allusions to other persons that it would not be proper to give to the public. In the letter Mr. sherman said that he would seek the earliest opportunity to deliver speeches in support of the ticket and could be depended upon to remain in the field doing his utmost until the close of the campaign.

BACK IN THE REPUBLICAN FOLD.

Albany, July 2 (Special).-There was a number of Independent Republicans in Albany in 1884, who voted for Cleveland, but inquiry shows that all the influential ones of this band have now ranged themrelves under the banner of Harrison and Morion.
Mattrew Hall is the only visible exception to this
rule. He confessed to-day that he stood this year
as he did in 1884. "But," he added, "it is not upon